NUMBER 46.

## WICKED WOMAN

More Damaging Testimony in the Maybrick Case.

If the Evidence of the Prosecution May Be Believed.

A MODERN LUCRETIA BORGIA.

The Defense Also Submits Its Side of the Case.

A CHANCE FOR THE PRISONER.

The Court Grants Her Permission to Make a Statement, Which Will Probably Be Handed in Monday.

The Maybrick Poisoning Case. [Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett.] LIVERPOOL, August 3.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE. |- The Meybrick trial to-day ended its stage of the case for the crown, the elaboration of which lasted from 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning until almost adjournment to-day, and the defense of the prisoner has been entered

The task which Sir Charless Russell has before him is one of difficulty and delicacy, such as falls to the lot of few advocates. Rarely, even in cases where poisoning, always an especially secret form of crime, has been in the question, have the facts been so complicated as in the present instance, for one of the main supports of the defense, as disclosed to-day by Russell, is the allega tion that the deceased was in the habit of

taking arsenic. The appearance of the prisoner this morning showed that the trial has been telling with terrible effect upon her health. As she entered the dock she looked fearfully haggard, her once plump cheeks being thin and worn. Her step, too, has lost its elasticity, and it obviously demanded an effort to enable her to walk steadily to her

The morning's proceedings opened with the cross-examination of the nurse, Ellen Gore, who deposed to seeing Mrs. Maybrick stealthily take a bottle of Valentine's meat extract from a small table in the beuroom of the deceased and carry it into the dressing room, whence she returned two minutes afterwards and deposited the bottle on the table in the same stealthy manner, remov ing it subsequently to the washstand.

The nurse's testimony was not shaken on cross-examination, but she added that nothing of an obnoxious character could have been administered to the deceased while she was in charge.

Margert Jane Callery, another nurse, stated that the patient liked to have Mrs. Maybrick in the room, and that on Friday, as she was about to administer medicine, he said to Mrs. Maybrick: "Don't give me the wrong medicine." Mrs. Maybrick replied: "What are you talking about; you never had the wrong medicine."

Susan Wilson, a third nurse, who relieved Nurse Callery on Friday afternoon, also had a conversation between the deceased and his wife to relate. She stated that on Friday evening, May 10, the patient said to Mrs. Maybrick: "Oh, Bunny, Bunny, how could you do it! I did not think it of you." This he repeated three times. The prisoner replied, "You silly old darling, don't trouble your head about things."

Alfred Schwiess, who in March was head waiter at a private hotel at No. 22 Henrietta street, Cavandish square, deposed to the prisoner coming to the hotel on March 21 and occupying a bed and sitting room which she had previously engaged by letter. A gentleman came about half-past 6 o'clock in the evening and went out with Mrs. Maybrick. Witness did not see Mrs. Maybrick again until breakfast time on Friday, March 22, when another gentleman was with her, but not the same he had seen over night. That same day Mr. Brierly, as Mr. Maybrick, arrived at the hotel, and from Friday to Sunday occupied the same bedroom with

Mrs. Maybrick. While this evidence was being given the prisoner preserved an attitude of complete indifference. It was maintained, however, evidently by a studied effort.

The last witness called for the prosecution was Dr. Thomas Stevenson, a lecturer in chemistry and forensic medicine at Guy's hospital, a toxicologist of great experience, to whom several jars containing the viscera of the deceased had been sent for analysis. Stevenson's evidence greatly strengthened the case for the crown, In addition to the details in his discoveries of arsenic in the liver and intestines, he declared that he had no hesitation in asserting that the deceased died of arsenie poisoning, and from no other

This declaration, delivered with all the conscious authority of a man high in his profession, made an evident impression upon all in court.

Sir Charles Russell then rose to begin his opening speech for the defense. In measured tones he explained his sense of the weight of responsibility in defending against a charge of so tremendons a character, "the friendless lady in the dock." The learned counsel, in pronouncing these words, displayed, for him, an unwonted degree of emotion, and the prisoner, to whom he dramatically pointed, wept violently. With a little further preface Russell said there were two points for the jury's consideration. First. Was the death of James Maybrick due to arsenical poisoning! Secondly. If so, was the prisoner the poisoner? He admitted the fact that arsenic was found in the dead man's body, but he challenged the hypothesis of the prosecution that it was the cause of death. He declared, amid a hash which showed by how strong an excitement his auditors were inspired, that he should call witnesses who would state that the deceased had for years been in the habit of taking arsenic, that the habit had been begun as far back as 1877 in America, and that the deceased would be shown to have taken arsenic habitually down to a point in 1888. He commented upon the object with the prisoner had purchased fly papers, which were the only sources of arsenic which she was shown to have procured, and he further asserted that he should call expert evidence which would strongly negative the theory of arsonical poisoning. He bimself should be disposed to the consequences of the exposure at the Wirral races on April 27, aggravated by errors of diet. He asked that the prisoner might be allowed to make a statement to the jury which might be taken as evidence.

His lordship here interposed and said that

statement might be received and admitted

as a voluntary statement, and upon the counsel's application he consented that, provided no one was allowed access to the prisoner, she might be allowed to write it before Mon-

Sir Charles concluded h s able and impressive address by beseeching the jury not to permit the dark shadow which rested upon the prisoner's conduct as a woman and wife SHE IS A FIEND INCARNATE to influence their judgment in determining upon their verdict.

The first witness for the defense was Nicaolas B. Bateson, an American now living at Memphis, Tenn. In 1877 he was living at Norfolk, Va., and there became acquainted with James Maybrick, who, like himself, was a cotton broker, and with whom he lived until the marriage of the deceased in 1881. He stated that in the autum of 1878 Maybrick suffered from malarial fever, for which Dr. Ward, of Norfolk, finding quinine of no avail, prescribed arsenic and strychnine. He complained then of numbness in his limbs, which the witness attributed to nervousness.

Richard Thompson, of No. 5 Chester street, Liverpool, a master mariner by profession, became acquainted with the deceased in 1880. One day, when the witness and the deceased were together, they went into a drug store, where the latter got his "desideratum," which, on questioning the druggist's assistant two day's afterwards, the witness learned to be a preparation of arsenic. On this, Thompson being intimate with the deceased, he remonstrated with him on the danger of the practice, when he replied in an irritated manner and obliviously did not like speaking on the subject.

Thomas Stansall, a colored man and waiter at the St. James hotel, Norfolk, Va., said that during 1878, 1879 and 1880 he acted as a servant to Maybrick and Mr. Bateson, and was three or four times sent by Maybrick to put a small quantity of arsenic with a spoon into beef tea, which he then drank. He had noticed also that Maybrick had a great many medicines and was much in the nabit of doing it himself.

On cross-examination this witness seemed quite unable to give any reason why arsenic should have been purchased by the deceased. It was not the doctor's prescription, nor was ne told to buy any particular quantity. Maybrick just gave him half a dollar and told him to buy arsenic. The druggist seemed to know what he wanted and gave it to him.

Edwin S. Heaton, a reliable druggist formerly carrying on business at No. 17 Exchange street, East Liverpool, recognized a photograph of the deceased as that of a gentleman whose name he did not know, but who frequently called at his shop on Exchange street, East Liverpool. He had known him as a customer for about ten years, his usual purchase being a "pick-me-un," One day this unknown brought a prescription for a "pick-me-up" with liquor added, and from that time up to shortly before he retired from business Mr. Heaton constantly supplied this arsenicalized "pickme-up" to the gentleman whose name he did not know.

A curious sensation was caused by the way the witness gave his evidence and his allusion to the habits of gentlemen frequenting the exchange flats, sixteen or twenty of whom, he said, would come into his shop for a "pick-me-up" one after another in the morning. Many of them, like the deceased, took the liquor arsenicalized in their morning tonics, and the deceased had taken as many as five times the amount of arsenic as others had taken, say seven drops to a dose and five doses would be about one third of a grain of white arsenic per day.

The last witness called for the defense o-day was Dr. C. Meyncott Tidy, chemical ecturer at the London hospital, whose evidence was obviously designed to counteract that of Dr. Stevenson as a toxicological expert. He, like Mr. Stevenson stated that he was retained by the home office in poisoning cases, of which he had great experience. At great length and with great confidence of manner he flatly negatived the opinions of the medical men on the other side that death was the result of arsenical poisoning. He considered that the symptoms, as described, tended to exclude that theory, and he considered that they were produced rather by lobster sausages or cheese. Certain of the symptoms were, indeed, consistent with the arsenic theory, but several of the most important symptoms of arsenical poisoning were absent.

On cross-examination, however, Dr. Tidy appeared to have been but imperfectly informed of the facts of the case, as he more than once said that the points involved in Mr. Addison's question had not been brought to his knowledge, and he had to admit that in a large number of cases of gastro enteritis, caused otherwise than by arsenic, which he had examined, no arsenic was found in the body.

His examination in chief caused a sensation, or ing to the positive way in which he negatived the theory of the prosecution, but this impression was distinctly lessened by the cross-examination, which betrayed the inconsistencies of this witness.

The evidence then closed for the day. It is understood that the prisoner's state ment will be laid before the court Monday.

### TEMPLE TRIUMPAS.

The Chicago Byker Victorious on the Ayleston Track.

[Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett.] LEICESTER, August 3.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE. |-Ralph Temple, of Chicage, won the great race here to-day. n securing the ten miles 'cycling championship of the Ayleston track. The other competitors were Howell, Robert, Hawker, Fred Woozall, English, Alard, James and Lee. Ali the records were broken by the huge attendance. The weather was fine, although the wind was much too fresh to admit of fast time. Temple lay fourth and fifth the start, but improved position in the seventh mile. He raced up to second soon after and when the last mile was entered the crowd cheered lusting as the famous American, with English and Robert cleared the others. English went away with a good lead in the last lap. but Temple quickly deprived him of the command and looked like coming in alone. Robert, however, put on a great spurt and amid breathless excitement collared his opponent. femple, however, was not to be beaten, and amid a perfect burricane of cheering the Chicago man won after a desperate finish by six inches. English was third and Howell nowners. Time, 32 minutes and 14 seconds. English lodged an objection against Temple on the ground that the latter run him

wide, but the judge refused to entertain it.

[Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, August 3 .- [New York Herald Cabic-Special to THE BEE. !- Lillian Nordica has been engaged for Abbey's operation tour in America it is stated.

The English Apple Crop.

Copyright 1880 by James Gordon Bennett.1 LONDON, August 3 .-- [New York Herald Cabie-Special to THE BEE. ]-Reports from various sections indicate that the English apple crop will be small and poor in quality.

THE ROYAL REVIEW POSTPONED England's Great Naval Display Prevented by Rain.

[Copyrighted 1889 by James Gordon Bennett.] PORTSMOUTH, August 3 .- | New York HeraldCable-Special to THE BEE.]-The day of the great naval review opened with the worst weather the meterological officials of England or Germany could furnish. A thick, floating mist filled the air at all points of the compass, and elaborated itself into showers at intervals. Portsmouth streets had a covering of thick, watery mud, the dock vards were wastes of closed worshops, dripping pavements and slippery planks. It was a day of oilskins and mackentoshes and anathemas. One hundred thousand excursionists were bitterly disappointed, and in the vicinity of the palace, at Osborne, there was a strongly marked royal tendency to stay at home.

The imperiousness of naval discipline makes no allowance for the weather, however, and the grand programme would have been gone through with in a gale, consequently all the steamers were at their piers pursuant to regulations, and dripping cabs and sleek, wet horses were trotting, sliding and slipping in all directions.

One of the earliest boats to put out was her majesty's steamer Sea Horse, which was destined to act as the police boat for the occasion and to also carry the members of the press. She slipped her moorings at the jetty and promptly at 12 o'clock started down the harbor, fearing a blow from the southwest, which threatened rapidly to take on the fullgrown proportions of a Bay of Biscay gale. The sky was a dull grey combination of full-soaked sponges, from which the rain dropped out without intermission. It fell from the clouds, but when the surface wind joined forces with it it blew on lateral lines. The waters, dull, green and altogether damp, tossed about in rather angry waves, which broke in clouds over the bows of the yachts and steamers. The wind hummed and whistled and roared through the rigging caught op large scoops of the drift to hurl stinging globules in the faces of the voyagers in rubber on the deck. The mainland and Ryde shore were straight lines faintly visible in the mist. The fleet lay at anchor in three long lines, the masts and smoke stacks and turrets rising in a grey and ghastly fashion through the haze. As the Sea Horse approached the line the little black and ugly torpedo beats were seen to be tossing rather heavily, making it evident that a deep water trip in them is a luxury to be studiously avoided. They were dripping with rain and spray and looked, with their variety of black top hampers, as if there was altogether too much complexity about them for serious service. There is no prospect that they will stand deep water any better in the coming manocuvres than they did last year, and what with breaking machinery, loosened joints, leaking boiler tubes and other marine diseases which affect them, the necessity for a tot of patent medicines to cure their complaints will inevitably be necessary if they are continued as part of the navy. The coast defense ships-like the Hecate, Gordon and Cyclops-also tossed very heavily in the light sea running, and their main decks, almost flush with the water, were constantly washed by the seas which broke over them. All the guns on all the ships were covered with yellow coats. None of the ships were yet dressed and the fleet looked wet and dingy. It was difficult to conceive of gunpowder being dangerous on such a day. The only flags flying were the blue signals calling for water. This caused anxious inquiry. Well, there was no review.

proceeding, rain or no rain, and so signalled. The queen considered for fifteen minutes, and then the signal that meant postponement was hoisted and every sailor knew there would be no review before But the lords and commons, not being sailors, had a review all to themselves. They went up and down the lines and were soaked

It was not royal weather and the queen re-

mained under cover all day. Ad-

miral Commerall was desirous of

### will be compelled to stay ashore. AFFAIRS IN SAMOA.

and their tickets were called in, so that if

they appear at Portsmouth Monday they

The Germans Take Steps to Bring Back the Departed King.

Copuright 1889 by Associated Press. APIA, Samoa, July 20. (per steamer Mari posa, San Francisco, August 3.)-Political affairs in Samoa remain quiet. A German gunboat left here June 27 for Marshall island, to bring back the departed king, Malietoa, and three chiefs with him. The Germans say they are bringing him back of their own free will, and not as a result of the Berlin conference. They also say that they will do all in their power to restore the condition of affairs that existed here prior to his deportation, and will favor him as

king, and Tamasese as vice king. Considerable annoyance is expressed here on account of a newspaper argument started in Sydney. The Roman Cathorics in London and a missionary society, to which religious body the natives, who saved lives in the recent hurricane, belong, are divided in their religious betief, and it is feared that the decision may tend to increase a bad feeling which already exists among the natives. Some of the high chiefs fear that the religious differences may be carried into the election for king, which will be held on Malietoa's return, and that a split may occur among the adherents of the Malieton family, of which Mataafa is a member, and that thereby Tamasese may be elected king, in which event the Germans would have as much power as they hap two years ago.

### LIKE JERSEY, LIGHTNING. Fatal Quarrel Over a Bottle of Med-

icated Bitters.

MILES CITY, Mont., August 3.- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-Harry Brown Cook, of the "Seventy-six" outfit, was shot and killed by Albert Brazer, a horse wrangler, in the same outfit, near Powderville last night. The shooting grew out of a quarrel over a bottle of medicated bitters, the only kind of liquor obtainable thereabouts, which had been purchased by members of the outfit, which Brown was drinking by himself. Brazer protested, when Brown cailed him a foul name, whereupon Brazer turned and left. Brazer procured his revolver, returned, and shot Brown twice, the first ball grazing his head and the second entering his head just above the eye, killing him instantly. Brazer immediately made his escape and has not been captured. Coroner Silverman, of Miles City, was notified and went to the place and held inquest on the body. A ver-

a short while. Killed an Italian Sailor. London, August 3 .- A sailor belonging to an Italian man-of-war has been snot by Musselmen at Canea, Crete. The Turks have attacked and dispersed the body of insurgents near Coneg. A number on both sides were killed and wounded.

dict was returned in accordance with the

above facts. The body was buried by the

coroner. Both men were with the outfit but

## THE CZAR IS SULKY.

He Barely Deigns to Acknowledge Germany's Communication.

THE IRON CHANCELLOR FOILED.

Afraid of Bismarck's Finesse the Russian Will Not Trust Him.

WILHELM'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

An Occasion For Rhetorical Gush By the Semi-Official Press.

STATUS OF THE NAVAL SCANDAL.

Construction Material Surreptitiously Sold By the Officials-Great Interest in the Wissman Expedition.

The Czar Spoils the Meeting. Copyright, 1889, by New York Associated Press. Benlin, August 3 .- Prince Bismarck's manoeuvres to bring about a meeting of the three emperors has been foiled by the sullen reticence of the czar, who has barely deigned to acknowledge the communication of Count Schouskloff, informing him that Emperor Francis Joseph and Emperor William are favorable to an interview. The language of the semi-official papers of St. Petersburg is studiously designed to divest the visit of any tendency to the restoration of amity. The czar is described as being too well experienced with Bismarck's finesse to allow himself to again be duped. With unspoken firmness he has refused to listen to the overtures unless preceded by a recognition of Russia's claims of freedom of action in the Balkan peninsular. The ominous outlook on the Servo-Bulgarian frontier, where both governments are massing troops, the rising in Crete and the concentration of Russians around Cars discourages the hope that the czar's journey will be anything but a formality which he would avoid if possible. The foreign office does not expect him to come to Berlin. He will go direct from Stettin to Potsdam, where he will stay one night, and then proceed to Copenhagen by way of

Kiel. Among the pressing questions to be discussed by Bismarck and Count Kainoky, the Austrian prime minister, during the stay of Emperor Francis Joseph is the position of the pope. It is believed Mgr. Galemberti has influenced the Austrian emperor to make an explicit promise to rupture the alliance with Italy if Italy ventures to occupy the vatican, should the pope leave Rome. Signor Crispi, resenting the hostile diplomacy of Austria on the Italian policy regarding the vatican, comes again to confer with Prince Bismarck immediately after the departure of the Amstrian emperor. The temper of the Italian government toward Austria is displayed a Signor Crispi's response to Prince Bismarck's congratulations on the repression of the irredentists commit-

"The irredentists will continue to agitate until Austria removes the cause." Emperor William's sojourn in England is

a prominent topic of press and society. The semi-official newspapers indulge in rhetorical "gush" over English sympathy with the emperor's services in the interest of peace, the community of interests existing between the two nations, their great civilizing mission, etc. There is a more genuine ring in the tone of the anofficial press. For instance, the Vossische Zeitung dwells upon the hope that the meeting will be the sign of the ever-increasing strength of the bond uniting two kindred peoples, leading to more development along the path of liberty, and that both nations in the forefront of the culture of the world will continue to stamp their views indelibly upon the progress of humanity.

The Tagblatt holds that the emperor's presence at Osborne house gives the direct lie to the statements representing him as

inimical to England. The Boersen-Zeitung says: Emperor William grasps the meaning of his father's words, that Germany and England were meant by nature to be friends. Although England will enter into no formal treaty, the result of the visit will be such an approximation to the triple alliance as will exert a decisive influence upon European politics.

The Post, an occasional mouthpiece of Prince Bismarck, also declares the political character of the visit, though it admits that it is improbable that the issue will be a definite alliance against a common enemy.

After returning from England the emperor will meet the regent of Bavaria at Bayreuth and will attend the close of the Wagnerian festival. Thence he will go to Carlsruhe and Strasburg on the 21st, to Metz on the 22d and to Munster on the 23d. He is due at Potsdam on the 25th to receive

the czar. The Cologne Gazette continues its outcry

against the English-African company. The public is indifferent to the fate of Dr. Peters, and centers its anxiety on Captain Wismann's progress. He has hitherto effected little. Bushiris' force has been increased by the arrival of Arabs from the interior armed with Remlugton rifles. The expedition is also beset by coast fevers, and the mortality is increasing. Fifteen out of sixty non-commissioned officers are coming home invalided.

The National Zeitung states that the commercial treaty with Japan goes into operation in February. The Germans will be privileged to penetrate the country and trade everywhere. Special German consular jurisdiction will be renounced.

Count Waldersee will make a tour of Switzerland on his holiday. He has passed through Zurich, Lucerne, Berne and Frebourg to Geneva. The route suggests a strategic inspection associated with his search for health.

The Emin relief committee to-day issued an appeal to the nation for funds to aid the expedition. The appeal won't work. The committee ignored the fact that Dr. Peter's expedition sticks fast, a disorganized mob of Somabs clamoring for pay and Europeans sick and wanting doctors and medicine.

Inquiry into the Kiel navy frauds proves that corrupt practices have been in operation since 1884. The wood and iron sent to Kiel for construction purposes was duly signed for and then secretly sold in England. Chief Constructing Engineer Pannecke is the principal in the scheme. Bremen officials are also involved. The emperor maists upon the utmost secrecy and will allow only the sentences which are im-

posed to be published The police are suppressing all meetings of socialists convened to hear the reports from the delegates to the Paris congress.

THE DIVINE PATTL

Arrangements for Mer American Tour Completed.
[Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, August 3 .- [New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE.]-Arrangements for Patti's next tour of the United States have been completed. Marcus Meyer, Abbey's agent, received a telegram from Rio yesterday, stating that the terms are satisfactory. She will arrive here on the 20th, and go to Craig-y-nos, where she will remain until October 1. She will then give seven concerts in the provinces, and sail for New York about the middle of November. She will make her first appearance in the Chicago Auditorium on December 9. She will then go to Mexico and California, appearing in a number of cities on the way to New York, where she will close April 18.

In company with Patti will be Albani, Nadine, Buticaff, Gentra, Valda, Clementine Devere, Guerrina, Fobbey, Hortense Synnicberg, Mothelde, Bravermeist and Ida Valergo, all sopranos, and the contralto Famagno, the reigning sensation. Roselli Perujini, Vanni and Bieletto will be the tenors. As paritones Del Puento, Marescalchi, Zords, and Carbone have been engaged. The bassos are Marcasha, Novara, Castlemari, Migliara, Vaschetti and Lurini. There will be a chorous of nighty, an orchestra of sixty, and twenty-four danseuses, and a military band. Ardit and Sapio will be the musical directors and conductors.

Meyer says that Patti is guaranteed £800 a night and a share in the receipts. He says that Patti will undoubtedly retire at the end of the trip. She likes singing, but cannot stand traveling.

Bernhardt will open in New York under Abbey about the end of November or first of December. She will be supported by Damalo and Berton. Abbey has also secured the boy, Otto Hegner, who will appear in New York on October 28 with the Boston Mendolssohn Quartette cmb. Sarosate, the violinist, and Alberts, the planist, are under engagement to Abbey for 100 concerts in the United States and Mexico. Meyer thinks that Florence St. John in "Faust" will capture the New Yorkers. There are seventy people in the company, and it will open in the Broadway theatre on December 9.

### Meyer sails for New York on Wednesday. UNDUE INFLUENCE.

Two Pretty Children Used Effectively

in a Divorce Case. CHICAGO, August 3. - [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-The two pretty children that Mrs. Ida Bowman took good care to display before the jury which heard her suit to be divorced from Frank C. Bowman, the St. Louis lawyer, earned for the defendant this morning a new trial of the famous divorce case. Judge Tuley decided that if Bowman would pay the back alimoney to his wife by October 1 he would allow him a new trial, otherwise Mrs. Bowman would be granted her divorce.

The Bowman divorce case was tried a year ago and reigned for some time as a subject of general interest by reason of the fact that it was the first case on record where a divorce was sought on a common law marriage, Miss Ida clement didn't claim to be married to the lawyer by ceremonial form. She lived with him and borg him two children, and Bowman, taking Mrs. Clements and declared in the presence of her mother: "Ida, before God and man you are my

Upon this Miss Clements continued to live with Bowman until he met a prettier and youngers woman. Disregarding the comon law marriage he married this young lady in the regular way. Miss Clements promptly sued him for divorce. She was awarded temporary alimony, which Bowman, now living in New York with his legal wife, never paid. The judge suspended punshment for this contempt, to allow him to defend in Ida's suit. He defended it vigorously, but the jury rendered a verdict finding there was a common law marriage and granting a divorce. By his attorneys, Bowman without coming to Chicago, made a motion for a new trial which was argued and submitted to the court. Only Mrs. Bowman was in court when Judge Tulley rendered his decision this morning. He grants new trial on two grounds. One was that Judge Grinnell, when prosecuting attorney, was approached by Mrs. Bowman, who complained to him that Bowman induced her to part with a certain deed to property he had given her on a pretense to marry her. The

other reason why a new trial was granted is a more interesting one. The judge said: "Mrs. Bowman had two very handsome and interesting children. They were allowed to run around the court room during the entire trial. The jury saw them and was naturally influenced by them when a plea was made that a verdict against the mother would make them illegitmate children."

Attorney Hogan regarded this as a decison virtually in favor of Mrs. Bowman, who did not seem so jubilant.

"He'll never pay up," said Mr. Hogan and then we'll get our decree. He owes her \$15 a week alimony since February 14, 1887, and \$500 solicitor's fees besides.'

"I'll fight him next time without my child ren," said the little woman as she left the

### THE NICARAGUA CANAL,

Everything Moving Smoothly Towards

Its Speedy Completion.

GREYTOWN, Nicaragua, July 18.-This hitherto dull little town, destined to be the Atlantic port of the Nicaragua canal, is rapidly awakening into new life and is already blossoming out as the scene of considerably activity. The terrible example set by the Panama flasco has been a most useful lesson and guide for the American Canal company. All errors into which the French company fell have been avoided by the American canal managers, and it may be said every dollar squandered by the De-Lesseps syndicate has been a dollar saved to the American company. Sickness, starvation, dissipation and despair marked the route projected by the financiers of Paris. but health, plenty of good food, decency and quiet energy are the characteristics of American engineers and their assistants, Everything possible to do for the health of the employes is being done, and still further efforts are being made in this direction. Portable buildings of all descriptions are being continually shipped from New York to Greytown, and the engineers and mechanics will soon be practically as well housed in Greytown as they would be while at work in any part of the United States. Recognizing the fact that pure water is the source of good health, the Greytown engineers of the Nicaragua Canal Construction company have just received orders to survey and lay out the ground and plant for two large water reservoirs. Fifteen miles of steel water piping convey an abundant supply of perfectly pure water from the Deseado basin to Greytown. Thus, so soon as the jetty and wharves are completed, ocean steamships will be able to water at the company's docks. The town of Greytown, otherwise San Juan del Norte, | winds.

will also receive its water supply through

the Canal company's pipes. It is reported in Grevtown that the Canal company is figuring upon a line of three American steamships which may be established between Greytown and New York and San Francisco and Brito, one of these steamers to be devoted to carrying stores and machinery for the company's use petween San Francisco and Brito, on the construction of the Pacific harbor of the canal, and the other two to perform a line service of the company between New York

The property about Greytown, Fort Car-

les and Brite, and all along the line of the

canal route, in fact, is rapidly advancing in

value. Some contractors from San Fran-

and Greytown.

cisco and Chicago are announced to be coming this way; several from New York are still figuring here and it is expected that by January the San Francisco construction party will be "stirring up mud" at Brito, while New York construction parties will be digging their way toward lake Nicaragua from the Atlantic side, for it is now said to be the plan of the Nicaragua Canal company to attack the isthmusian problem from both sides at once. If this plan is actually decided upon the aragua canal will be open for navigation in a much shorter time than at first contem plated while, say inside of two years and a half, the grand fresh water pasin of Nicaragua, draining a water shed of 8,000 square miles, will be thrown open to the world, and in about two and a half years more, or in 1894-95, the whole canal will be ready for business. As a rendezvous for the American fleet and as a coaling station and dock yard for American men-of-war, lake Nicaragua will form an immensely advantageous addition to the United States, for a fleet there assembled could coal, provision and repair and swoop east or west, strike north or south and have a safe refuge should such a safeguard be needed. Thus it will be readily seen it must be distinctly understood at the start that the Nicaragua canal is an American institution and that the growth of the strength of our navy keeps pace with the growth of the Nicaragua canal, even without increasing the number of ships This conclusion is arrived at from the fact that our Atlantic fleet, at a few hours' notice, could reinforce the Pacific fleet, or vice versa, while even a small squadron anchored in Lake Nicaragua would be very useful from the fact that it could strike sudden and unexpected blows either in the Atlantic or Pacific at a moment's notice.

### UNPRECEDENTED STORMS. Rain Falling in .orrents and Doing

Great Damage in New York. New York, August 8.-Notwithstanding the fact that it has been raining almost steadily for the past week there is still no sign of clearing weather. About 8 this morning rain fell in torrents for about fifty minutes, and flooded the streets and cellars in this and Brooklyn. The storm was accompanied by heavy thunder and lightning, and in less than an hour nearly two inches of water

delayed, and had it not been for the fact that everything movable had already washed away great damage would have been done in the country districts. A dispatch from Taunton, Muss, says the storm visited that section of the country and that the sewers were washed out, cellars flooded, streets gullied and factories compelled to suspend. At 2 is afternoon the most severe storm of the season was raging at Nyack. The streets

were flooded and travel and business sus

pended.

fell. Trains on all railroads were greatly

A Cloud Burst. COPPERVILLE, Miss., August 3.-A gentle

man just returned from the neighborhood of Sparta Church, seventeen miles west of Grenada, says a cloud burst in that locality Monday night and completely destroyed the crops for miles around, both cotton and corn being torn from the ground and washed away. A Mr. Inmad's two-year-old child was drowned.

Fatal Bolt of Lightning. TROY, N. Y., August 3 .- During the storm at Cambridge Center yesterday afternoon, lightning struck a farm house occupied by Edna Brownell and family. His only daughter, aged ten, was instantly killed and eight or nine other persons in the house were prostrated by the bolt. The house was badly shattered but did not take fire.

No Fears of Further Damage. New York, August 3.-The damage by storm in Essex City is estimated at not less than \$50,000. No fears of any further damage are entertained as the water in the river has subsided.

The Grain Laid Low. TORONTO, Ont., August 3.-Late last nigh and this morning a terrific rain storm passed over Ontario, accompanied by thunder and lightning. Many barns were struck and burned. The storm also passed over Quebec. The grain is laid low in the fields and in many places is totally destroyed.

## NOT DUTIABLE.

Foreigh Built Cars Can Come and Go Without Paying.

WABRINGTON, August 3.—The secretary of the treasury this afternoon rendered a decision on the question submitted by the collector of customs at Detroit as to the dutiable or non-dutiable character of foreign built railway cars coming into the United States from Canada, laden or for the purpose of being laden with mails, passengers, etc. The decision says in part, that cars engaged in such trade never have been regarded as importations subject to duty, but simply as vehicles of transportation for conducting an established and legalized traffic. This principle has remained in force more than twenty years, and in view of the long settled rule the department does not deem it conformable to public interest to disturb the decision deliberately reached and repeatedly affirmed, and must hold that the question is no longer open to administrative construction.

Chadwick's Report on the Yorktown WASHINGTON, August 3 .- Secretary Tracs has received the following report from Commander Chadwick, who accompanied the Yorktown under orders of the navy department at the recent two days' trial at sea, in which he says: "The snip showed herself an admirable sea boat, and she has a perma nently steady gun platform. She steams well into a head sea, taking scarcely any water on board. She rolls easily, the extreme rolls were twenty degrees to leeward and eighteen degrees to windward. Her windward rolls were generally from two to five degrees less than to leeward."

Weather Forecast. For Omaha and vicinity-Fair weather. lowa-Fair, followed by local showers, slightly cooler in western portion; station ary temperature in eastern portion; variable

Dakota-Fuir, warmer in northern por tion; stationary temperature in souther portions, winds shifting southeasterly. Nebraska-Fair, followed by local rain; slight changes in temperature; southerly

# **DERVISHES DEFEATED**

Egyptian Troops Gain Complete Victory Over Them.

THE BATTLE A BLOODY ONE.

A Wholesale Slaughter, Fifteen Hundred Being Killed.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION TAKEN.

About All the Fighting Men of the Tribe Meet Death.

CORPSES STREW THE PLAIN.

The Practical Annihilation of the Rebels Expected to Put a Stop to the Endless Disaffection in Upper Egypt.

The Rebets Routed. 1Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett.1 CAIRO, Egypt, August 3 .- | New York Herald Cable-Special to Tun Bee.]-Very early this morning Grenfell sent all the cavalry under his command including the Twentieth Hussars, to make a reconnolsance in force of the enemy's position. The cavalry speedily drew the dervishes out, and as soon as the general saw the position of affairs he brought up two infantry brigades and a fierce encounter ensued. The result was the complete defeat of the dervishes and Wadel Nejumi, their leader, and all the principal emirs who had accompanied him were killed. The dervishes were slaughtered by the wholesale, at least 1,500 meeting their death. The rebels fought well, making many bold charges with their usual impetaosity, but they were not able to withstand the ouslaught of the cavalry and the heavy fire from the Egyptian troops. The cavalry captured many rifles and they also took one brass gun and numbers of spears and a quantity of standards.

The Egyptian loss is not accurately known now. Lieutenant B. Cotton, of a Shropshire regiment, is reported to be dangerously wounded, whilst Major Hunter, of the Royal Lancaster regiment, is wounded slightly.

Their complete victory will put a stop to the endless disaffection now rife in upper Egypt and in Cairo.

The latest telegrams from the front state that with the exception of about three hundred men, all the fighting dervishes are killed. Numbers of women and children are now coming into our camp at Loski. Abdel Halim, second commander, was killed. The result of the day's operations was most successful, as the dervish force is practically annihilated. Only a few small parties are still northward of Loski.

All the Egyptian troops returned to camp this evening, and the remains of the enemy are scattered across the plain for eight miles from the river going south.

The news of the victory was received with the greatest enthusiasm, and at the theaters the knediaval authem was played.

#### A MYSTERIOUS EXPLOSION. An Express Car on the Grand Trunk

Completely Wrecked. MONTREAL, August 3 .- When the train for Quebec, on the Grand Trunk railroad had passed St. Lamberts, after going over the Victoria bridge last night, an explosion occurred in the express car by which a messenger named Rogers was killed. The car was completely wrecked and the express matter destroyed. Rumors are affoat that it was an attempt to blow up the Victoria bridge and was delayed too long. An inquest will be held this afternoon. The train was on its way to Quebec, Portland and Halifax, and consisted of seven passenger coaches, a Pullman car, sleeping car and smoking, baggage and express cars. The train was completely filled with passengers, among them being General Middleton and General Superintendent Stephenson, of the Grana Trunk. When the report of the explosion was heard a brakeman rushed through the train to the burning car and uncoupled it with the tender

and ongine and let them dash up the road

where the engineer ran them into a siding.

No cause can be assigned for the accident.

The express and railway people attach no

importance to the assertion that an attempt

was made to blow up the Victoria bridge.

The Senate Irrigation Committee. HURON, S. D., Argust 3 .- The United States senate committee on irrigation arrived to-day and session was held in which statements were submitted by a number of gentlemen interested in irrigation. The principal speaker was Prof. McLouth, president of the South Dakota agricultural department at Brookings. There were hunfreds of artesian wells, he said, in the valley of the James river, each yielding large flow of an average depth of 1,000 feet. An inexhaustible supply of water and water power could be had in this valley by an increase in the number of artesian wells. Some wells give out the enormous quantity of 4,000 gallons a minute. If the yearly flow of those wells could be saved and stored in barrels so as to be used in the dry season, they would add enormously to the development of agriculture and turn the entire James river valley into a luxuriant garden. One thousand such wells, Prof. McLouth said, would add \$40,000,000 to the value of the land in that

region. Steamship Acrivals. At London-Sighted, the Auraria, from New York.

At Hamburg-The Augusta Victoria and Vieland, from New York. At Queenstown-The City of Chester, from

New York. At New York-The State of Nevada, from Glasgow; the Lydian Monarch, from London.

The Ear Ring Thief. KANSAS CITY, August 3 .- While no definite clew has been obtained to the thief who yesterday stole \$2,000 worth of diamond ear rings, the nack driver who assisted in his escape believes the man to have been Preston, alias "Windy Dick," the notorious pick-

pocket. Conductors and Brakemen Strike. CLEVELAND, O., August 3 .- Fifty freight conductors and brakemen on the branch of the Lake Shore railroad running between Ashtabula and Youngstown, are on a strike for three brakemen to a train instead of

Burke Is Coming Back.

WINNIPEG, August 3 .- A warrant arrived day from Ottawa, and Martin Burke was turned over to the Chicago officers this afternoon. The party will leave for Chicago to-